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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

**Methods and Arrangements For Providing A Novel
Television and Multimedia Viewing Paradigm**

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1 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

2 This invention relates to computers and software, and more particularly to
3 methods and arrangements for providing a novel television and multimedia
4 viewing paradigm that includes selectively identifying televised information by
5 content, selectively storing televised information, and/or selectively viewing
6 televised information.

7
8 **BACKGROUND**

9 Given the recent proliferation of television (TV) channels, viewers are
10 quickly migrating towards the use of Electronic Program Guides (EPGs) with the
11 hope of narrowing the list of available channels/programs somewhat. An EPG
12 typically provides information about the content of the programs on each channel
13 and transmission times. Thus, the viewer is allowed to select between channels
14 and programs to fit their needs.

15 Certain programs, however, may be televised at a time that conflicts with
16 the viewer's own schedule, or with the broadcasting of another program of
17 interest. When this occurs, viewers may choose to videotape or otherwise record
18 the desired program and view it at a later, more convenient time. To accomplish
19 this recording task, viewers need to be able to properly configure the recording
20 device, be it a videocassette recorder (VCR) or videodisc recorder. This typically
21 requires identifying the channel, the program to be recorded and/or the time period
22 for recording the channel. Many improvements have been made to the recording
23 devices and the broadcasting devices to further simplify this recording task.

24 There is currently a move towards a more personalized television
25 environment in which viewers are allowed to view selected programming on

1 demand. Set top boxes (e.g., computers) are being developed that support this
2 type of enhanced viewing capability.

3 Current implementations, such as, for example, TiVo, available from TiVo
4 Inc. of San Jose, allow the viewer to record TV programs, rewind and fast forward
5 like a VCR. However, since these set-top boxes store the recorded programming
6 as digital data on a hard disk drive, there are other features provided to further
7 enhance the viewer's control. By way of example, the set-top box can be
8 programmed to automatically record the program being watched, thereby making
9 it possible to pause the program, view the program frame by frame in slow-
10 motion, or provide for an instant replay capability. These set top boxes can further
11 be programmed to record selected programs based on their titles as listed in the
12 EPG. Thus, selected episodes can be recorded regardless of the actual broadcast
13 time. Additionally, these set-top boxes provide a user interface through which the
14 user is able to select recorded programs to view on demand.

15 Unfortunately, these conventional devices tend to be relatively
16 unsophisticated in that they only record user definable programs and/or service
17 provider suggested channels. Moreover, these devices employ circular buffering
18 techniques, wherein programs are recorded to a hard drive, stored for a specified
19 period of time, and then erased (viewed or not) to make room for a later recorded
20 program.

21 Consequently, it would be useful to have more intelligent and more robust
22 methods and arrangements for recording television programs and other broadcast
23 multimedia content programs.

1 SUMMARY

2 Improved methods and arrangements are provided for
3 automatically/intelligently identifying televised information by content. The
4 methods and arrangements allow for selective recording, storage and manipulation
5 of televised information and/or multimedia information. The methods and
6 arrangements also allow for selected portions of the recorded information to be
7 displayed, transported or otherwise output. Thus, in accordance with certain
8 aspects a novel content-viewing paradigm is provided.

9 The above stated needs and others are met, for example, by a method that
10 includes automatically selecting a candidate program to be recorded, recording
11 content associated with the selected candidate program, and selectively identifying
12 the recorded content within a time-dependent buffer arrangement. In certain
13 implementations, this includes scanning an electronic program guide (EPG) based
14 on definable user selection criteria to identify the candidate program. Different
15 definable user selection criteria can be maintained for a plurality of users. The
16 method may also include monitoring user activities associated with the recorded
17 content, and modifying the definable user selection criteria based on the monitored
18 user activities. The method may further include recording a plurality of programs
19 within the time-dependent buffer arrangement in an initial time-ordered sequence,
20 and selectively rearranging one or more of them to produce a modified time-
21 ordered sequence within the time-dependent buffer arrangement. This
22 rearrangement can be manually controlled by the user, or may be automatically
23 conducted, for example, based on a comparison of the recorded content with at
24 least a portion of the definable user selection criteria. The method may further
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1 include selectively identifying the recorded content within the time-dependent
2 buffer arrangement with a permanent storage buffer arrangement.

3 4 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5 A more complete understanding of the various methods and arrangements
6 of the present invention may be had by reference to the following detailed
7 description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

8 Fig. 1 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary computer.

9 Fig. 2 is a block diagram depicting a media system having a set-top box
10 computer appliance.

11 Fig. 3 is an illustrative flowchart graphically depicting the operation of an
12 exemplary set-top box computer appliance, as in Fig 2.

13 14 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

15 The following sections describe an exemplary general-purpose computer
16 and further exemplary implementations of a set-top box computer appliance within
17 a media system. It should be understood that the various methods and
18 arrangements described herein are not limited to these particular computers,
19 appliances, or systems, but are adaptable to any arrangement of mechanisms that is
20 capable of performing the applicable exemplary functions described herein.

21 With this in mind, as shown in Fig. 1, computer 20 includes one or more
22 processors or processing units 21, a system memory 22, and a bus 23 that couples
23 various system components including the system memory 22 to processors 21.
24 Bus 23 represents one or more of any of several types of bus structures, including
25

1 data 38. A user may enter commands and information into computer 20 through
2 input devices such as keyboard 40 and pointing device 42. Other input devices
3 (not shown) may include a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner,
4 or the like. These and other input devices are connected to the processing unit 21
5 through an interface 46 that is coupled to bus 23.

6 A monitor 47 or other type of display device is also connected to bus 23 via
7 an interface, such as a video adapter 48. In addition to the monitor, personal
8 computers typically include other peripheral output devices (not shown) such as
9 speakers and printers.

10 Computer 20 can operate in a networked environment using logical
11 connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 50.
12 Remote computer 50 may be another personal computer, a server, a router, a
13 network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and typically includes
14 many or all of the elements described above relative to computer 20. The logical
15 connections depicted in Fig. 2 include a local area network (LAN) 51 and a wide
16 area network (WAN) 52. Such networking environments are commonplace in
17 offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets, and the Internet.

18 When used in a LAN networking environment, computer 20 is connected to
19 the local network 51 through a network interface or adapter 156. When used in a
20 WAN networking environment, computer 20 typically includes a modem 54 or
21 other means for establishing communications over the wide area network 52, such
22 as the Internet. Modem 54, which may be internal or external, is connected to bus
23 23 via interface 46. In a networked environment, program modules depicted
24 relative to the personal computer 20, or portions thereof, may be stored in the
25 remote memory storage device. It will be appreciated that the network

connections shown are exemplary and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers may be used.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram depicting a media system 100 having a television 102 or like monitor device operatively coupled to a set-top box appliance 104. Set-top box 104 can include all or part of personal computer 20. In this example, set-top box 104 is operatively coupled to receive televised information from at least one external broadcast source 106. Set-top box 104 is configured to store MPEG or like forms of received video streams (including audio, and other associated information) to a hard disk and retrieve them whenever required.

In the case of a digital broadcast (e.g., as transmitted over cable/fiber, the Internet, terrestrial, satellite, etc.), the signal is typically broadcast in an MPEG format. Thus, set-top box 104 need only store all or part of the received signal. In the case of an analog broadcast, set-top box 104 encodes the received signal as an MPEG signal or other like signal, thereby converting the analog signal to a corresponding digital signal. It is necessary to have the televised signal in a digital form so that it can be stored to disk. The MPEG format (or other like format) is preferably implemented to provide the requisite compression based on the computational capabilities of the processor and/or the storage capability of the memory and/or storage device/medium.

The ability to record program content in MPEG (or other applicable compressive format) to a hard disk coupled with suitable software provides a potential mechanism for decoupling the viewer's schedule from the broadcaster's schedule.

A TV viewing system, for example, typically has an Electronic Program Guide (EPG) database that identifies what programs are on each TV channel and

1 at what times. Many EPGs also include information about the program content,
2 such as, e.g., title, hosts, stars, guests, synopsis, summary, producer, director,
3 photographer, cinematographer, author, writer, date/time, rating, etc. In
4 accordance with certain implementations, viewers are able to manually search
5 through a user-displayed grid of TV programs and to select candidate programs
6 that are to be recorded for subsequent viewing. This capability is similar to that
7 provided by TiVo and other like devices.

8 *Insal* The exemplary improved methods and arrangements provided herein,
9 however, provide several additional capabilities for the viewer. One of the
10 problems with TiVo is that many external broadcasters provide an overabundance
11 of channels and it may take a viewer a great deal of time to search through the
12 EPG, a printed channel guide, etc., to determine what programs to record. A
13 relatively unsophisticated method is also provided to get the system to record
14 additional programs of interest for the viewer, but this clearly does not match the
15 more sophisticated exemplary content buffering schemes presented herein..

16 Rather than the viewer having to search through the EPG, it would be more
17 convenient to have an intelligent media system or set-top box that automatically
18 suggests several interesting programs/channels, all of which may be of keen
19 interest to the viewer. Set-top box 104 can be configured this way. Consequently,
20 a selected subset of selectable programs/channels is automatically presented to the
21 viewer, for example, using an on-screen display capability.

22 Fig. 3 is an illustrative block diagram further depicting certain
23 devices/functions associated with set-top box 104. As depicted, set-top box 104
24 receives broadcast signals from one or more external broadcast sources 106(a-l).
25 Here, for example, 106(a) includes an analog terrestrial broadcast source, 106(b)

1 includes a (digital or analog) cable/fiber broadcast source, 106(c) includes a digital
2 terrestrial broadcast source, 106(d) includes a telecommunications line
3 broadcasting source, 106(e) includes a local transmitting source, 106(f) includes a
4 satellite transmitting source, 106(g) includes a video optical disc source, 106(h)
5 includes a video tape source, 106(i) includes a video camera source, 106(j)
6 includes a digital camera source, 106(k) includes an audio optical source, and
7 106(l) includes a still image source.

8 The broadcast signals are selectively identified as being candidate programs
9 by an intelligent content agent 108 and using an EPG database 112. Other semi-
10 automatic mechanisms such as an EPG bubbling agent 110 can also be used.

11 Intelligent content agent 108 is configured to confidentially keep track of
12 the types of programs that a particular viewer watches. This information is
13 maintained in a corresponding viewer profile 114. The information in viewer
14 profile 114 is then used to identify candidate programs, for example, based on
15 similarities in program content entries of EPG database 112.

16 By way of example, let us assume that the viewer instructs the intelligent
17 content agent 108, for example, through an on-screen user interface and remote
18 control mechanism, that he/she is interested in any televised programs identifiably
19 associated with the actress Ms. Julia Roberts. Given this task, intelligent content
20 agent 108 will monitor information in EPG database 112 for future programs
21 having something to do with Ms. Roberts. Thus, for example, if Ms. Roberts were
22 to appear as a guest on the next episode of the Late Show With David Letterman,
23 then intelligent content agent 108 would automatically identify the next episode of
24 the Late Show With David Letterman as a candidate program for recording.
25 Similarly, a motion picture starring Ms. Roberts would also be identified as a

1 candidate program for recording as might also a multimedia broadcast having
2 content about Ms. Roberts. At a later stage, the viewer may further modify
3 intelligent content agent 108 by identifying that he/she is only interested in motion
4 pictures starring Ms. Roberts and not guest appearances on talk shows or other
5 multimedia presentations. For example, the viewer may specify a minimum time
6 period for candidate programs that, in essence, excludes talk shows and the like.
7 Conversely, a maximum time period may also be used to exclude motion pictures.

8 In still other implementations, the viewer may configure intelligent content
9 agent 108 to expressly include or exclude certain channels and/or certain programs
10 by any identifiable characteristic (content) that can be found in the EPG database.
11 Preferably, intelligent content agent 108 maintains the selection criteria associated
12 with a viewer in a secure manner. For example, the selection criteria can be
13 maintained in an encrypted viewer profile stored on a disk drive or on a smart card
14 or like device that operatively interfaces with the set-top box 104 and/or media
15 system 100.

16 Bubbling agent 110 is another form of an intelligence that can be provided
17 within set-top box 108. Bubbling agent 110 is configured to modify a viewer's
18 profile information and identify candidate programs for recording by observing
19 how the viewer responds to recorded programs. Thus, for example, bubbling
20 agent 110 can monitor the content of recorded programs and look for patterns or
21 similarities that point towards potential candidate selection criteria for future
22 programming. In the previous examples, therefore, bubbling agent 110 may
23 recognize that the viewer has never replayed or archived a recorded program of
24 the Late Show With David Letterman with or without Ms. Roberts as a guest.
25 This being the case, then bubbling agent 110 may decide to modify the viewer's

1 profile accordingly to expressly exclude future broadcasts of the Late Show With
2 David Letterman.

3 The reverse is also possible, in that bubbling agent 110 may recognize that
4 a viewer appears to like watching Major League Baseball games, for example. In
5 this case, bubbling agent 110 may add selection criteria to the viewer's profile that
6 causes intelligent content agent 108 to select Major League Baseball games as
7 candidate programs for recording in the future.

8 In addition to EPG database 112 and viewer profile 114, intelligent content
9 agent 108 and/or bubbling agent 110 may also access a select library list 116 that
10 includes identifiable characteristics associated with recorded programs that have
11 been recorded in the past. Thus, for example, bubbling agent 110 may examine
12 information in select library list 116 for program similarities, viewer watching
13 patterns, etc.

14 Those skilled in the art will recognize that EPG 112 can be provided to set-
15 top box 108 through a variety of communication channels. For example, EPG 112
16 may be broadcast along with cable television services, terrestrial broadcasting
17 services, satellite services, telecommunication services, network provider services,
18 etc.

19 Referring once again to Fig. 3, set-top box 104 further includes a time-
20 dependent content buffer arrangement 118. Content buffer arrangement 118 is
21 configured to substantially function as a FIFO content buffer that includes
22 candidate information 120 about candidate programs for recording, one or more
23 recorded program information 122, currently playing program information 124,
24 and previously played program information 126. Content buffer 118 is operatively
25 responsive to a viewer interface 128. Content buffer 118 is also operatively

1 configured to selectively output information to viewer interface 128, television
2 102 (or other like device), and an on-line library 130.

3 In accordance with certain implementations, content buffer 118 is a FIFO
4 (First In First Out) buffer that is essentially a shift register, in this case for content
5 items. Thus, as time advances, the content items within content buffer 118 also
6 advance and eventually pass through the pipe as graphically depicted in Fig. 3.

7 Information identifying candidate programs for recording is "loaded" into
8 the top of content buffer 120. This can be via manual means, i.e., using viewer
9 interface 128, the viewer clicks (e.g., using a mouse, a remote control, etc.) on a
10 program in EPG database 112 thereby requesting that the program be recorded.
11 More likely, however, programs will be identified as candidates for recording
12 automatically, as described above.

13 Based on candidate information 120, when a candidate program to be
14 recorded is broadcast it will be recorded. The resulting recorded content is
15 included in recorded program information 122. Viewer interface 128 is
16 configured to present the viewer with a listing of recorded programs within
17 recorded program information 122 that have not been viewed.

18 If the viewer does nothing, then the programs will be played back in the
19 order in which they were recorded when the media system was turned on and in a
20 sequencer content buffer mode. After a program has been watched by the viewer,
21 the program's contents are moved into previously played program information
22 126. Eventually, if the user does nothing, the program content in previously
23 played program information 126 will be automatically erased (or otherwise
24 overwritten) to provide disk space for recording more recent candidate programs.

1 Since, in this example, content buffer 120 is a FIFO by default information
2 is moved through the content "pipe" in a linear fashion. Consequently, media
3 system 100 can be used in a default manner to automatically keep a viewer
4 supplied with a constant stream of programs that more closely match their
5 preferences.

6 Moreover, intelligent agent 108 and bubbling agent 110 may utilize a
7 feedback mechanism such as a viewer profile 114 or library list 116 to refine the
8 candidate program selection process or moderate the recording of programs. For
9 example, the feedback mechanism may be based on how quickly content in
10 recorded program information 122 is watched by the viewer. If the content is
11 being watched quickly then intelligent content agent 108 may not be as selective
12 about which programs it selects as candidate programs to record.

13 In certain implementations, the viewer is allowed to proactively and/or
14 dynamically manage the contents of content buffer 118 and viewer profile 114.
15 Through viewer interface 128, for example, the viewer can choose to selectively
16 edit a list of candidate programs to be recorded. This is especially useful in the
17 beginning when many of the programs automatically selected by intelligent
18 content agent 108 may not actually be of interest to the viewer. Intelligent content
19 agent 108 can become more refined in its candidate program selection capability
20 after bubbling agent 110 begins to assist, and/or it "learns" the programs that the
21 user keeps deleting, and therefore stops selecting them as candidates.

22 A more frequent managing function will be for the viewer to examine a list
23 of recorded programs and to select which recorded programs ones to watch. Here,
24 the viewer may decide to discard some of the recorded programs without watching
25 them. Some of the recorded programs may remain recorded program information

1 122 for a while as the viewer selectively moves other recorded programs in front
2 of them to configure a particular viewing sequence.

3 In certain implementations, intelligent content agent 108 may automatically
4 delete a recorded program from content buffer 118, even though there is no
5 shortage of storage space therein. For example, intelligent content agent 108 may
6 monitor the closed caption text or like supplemental information associated with a
7 program while its being recorded or after it has been recorded. Thus, in the earlier
8 example of Ms. Roberts appearing on the Late Show With David Letterman,
9 intelligent content agent 108 may be configured to monitor the closed caption text
10 for certain terms. Hence, for example, should Ms. Roberts or Mr. Letterman fail
11 to mention "Major League Baseball" during the program then intelligent content
12 agent 108 may decide to delete the recorded program entirely. Similarly,
13 intelligent content agent 108 may be configured to automatically select a particular
14 program/channel as a candidate program for recording and monitor a separate
15 audio program for English translation (e.g., using textual outputs from an
16 applicable English language voice recognition application). If the recorded
17 program/channel does not include English text, then the recorded program/channel
18 may be automatically deleted.

19 In the exemplary media system 100 as depicted in Fig. 3, the viewer may
20 choose to have a particular recorded program archived in library 130. Programs in
21 library 130 are not deleted from hard disk unless the viewer specifically decides to
22 delete them. In practice, it is expected however that the viewer will need to do
23 some clean-up/deleting for disk space usage reasons, but at least the viewer has
24 full control of the process. Archiving is accomplished through viewer interface
25 128.

1 In this manner, with regard to program content a single hard disk has two
2 different portions. The first portion includes a time-dependent content buffer 118
3 and the second portion includes a permanent storage library 130.

4 In certain implementations, recorded content in content buffer 118 can be
5 moved quickly/dynamically to library 130 by the viewer. For example, when
6 watching a recorded program, i.e., when media system 100 is in the sequencer
7 mode, the viewer can initiate a 'Record' mechanism control that causes the
8 recorded program to be archived to library 130. It is also possible to archive a
9 recorded program from previously played program information 126 to library 130,
10 assuming of course that the recorded program has not yet been erased to free up
11 disk space.

12 Archived programs in library 130 can be further transferred to an offline
13 library 132, e.g., a conventional removable recording media, such as, a digital or
14 analog VHS/S-VHS, optical disc, DAT, etc.

15 Although some preferred embodiments of the various methods and
16 arrangements of the present invention have been illustrated in the accompanying
17 Drawings and described in the foregoing Detailed Description, it will be
18 understood that the invention is not limited to the exemplary embodiments
19 disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications and
20 substitutions without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth and
21 defined by the following claims.